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ThHISTORY

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The publick Life and distinguished Actions

OF Gov, Ponual

Vice-Admiral Sir/Thomas Brazen,)

Commander of an American Squadron in the last Age.

Together with

His flighter Adventures and more entertaining ANECDOTES.

In Three Volumes in Quarto.

Adorn'd throughout with C U T S.

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By (Thomas Thumb,) Esq; Saw Watch

Surveyor of the Customs, and Clerk of the Check.

- Ridentem dicere verum

 Hor. TER.

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--- Idea of the Work---

HE penetrating author first fashionably steps forth to us, with all the arts of modern complaisance, and real good breeding, in a very concise, sensible and agreeable advertisement by way of preface: He tells us, "That of all the studies which so variously and deeply engage the letter'd part of

mankind, to him it appears that biography must be allow'd the most useful, as it has ever been to him by far the most pleasant.—
That the truest knowledge of human nature which can possibly be had from books and closets, is chiefly to be obtain'd in those most impartial and very interesting accounts of it, which from time to time one unambitious Author and another has been fweetly constrain'd to publish to the world under that most in-

viting title, The life of a great man".

He tells us also, "that for his own following work he can aver upon the antiquity and grandeur of his family which he traces as high as any man, that the utmost adherence to truth and tenderness is as steadily preserved in his (as he hopes) not unprofitably-written history, as the nature of the thing, and more especially his design, would possibly admit of. --- That however he may be found to have been betray'd into obscurities, into which by closely tracing his hero he must often have been necessitated. And however by this mean his hero's character may to some appear too extraordinary and sometimes perhaps vicious; those obscurities and these appearances shall be fully illuminated and satisfactorily removed, and the whole character reduced sairly

fairly to the fide of virtue and honour, in the appendix to this work; which if my health (fays he) but permit shall be ready to be sent to the press by michaelmas or christmas next.

Thus much from his preface; to which immediately succeeds this very various and wonderful history; in which are fully display'd the hero's birth and parentage. - his inheritances, education, and connexions,--- his remarkable infancy childhood and youth,--- the surprizing indications and exertions of genius in those stages, which were never observed more vigourous or brilliant; particularly his discovering to her noble guests, the borrow'd splendour of his grandam's side-board.--- The curious anecdote of the capacious silver utensil.---together with the mention of the many lamentably omitted chastisements, for the slagrant enormities of our hero's childhood, by the rare efforts of his

ebullient genius wonderfully eluded.....

In chap. 2d of the first book, his childhood and youth amusements and pursuits are particularly noted; the author deeply scienced in human nature being well aware, that from them the truest judgment of the mind's natural turn and force may be fettled. Here are related his violent struggles for distinction among his school-fellows, -- his mean tricks and bold threats to obtain his ends, but above all, his profoundly learned, and to the boys quite unintelligible prate; to avoid which they almost always gave up the point in dispute .-- Here also it is remarked, how he was always chalking out head-lands, islands, harbours, rivers and forts upon the school-fence; which gave occasion to some of the elder and more waggish lads, to bestow on him the ever-continued appellations of the wooden geographer, castlebuilder, and mad Tom, which extremely nettled him-somesimes when he had drawn a palace, or a fort, upon any of these his early fancied islands or plantations, some rogue or other of them would draw a huge man p-st-g on it; or Tom himself, with a leather apron and rule, at work upon it; either of which strokes infinitely mortified him.

In chap. 3d and onward, are related the most surprizing atchievements, and interesting events, which are to be found in any the most romantic of ancient or later histories. But first of all is noted, his early universal taste and ability of performance, in the arts; the commetary rapidity with which he stab'd thro the almost boundless void of darkest science, and as squire Milton has it "—Thro' the palpable obscure TOIL'D out

In book 2d chap. 1st. we are told, that in consequence of his early inclination to be a great man, he fix'd his eye upon the navy, and ambitiously aspired to the command of a fleet of war. How in order to effect this, he very much obliged the world and himself, in that most valuable treasury of solid literature, his treatife, upon navigation and the management of a squadron; which produced so much wit and pleasantry, in conversation, both upon the matter and form, equally furprizing and entertaining. Some little account of which we are here tempted to present to the forgetful publick, who will doubtless recollect it, upon the mention of its well-distinguish'd title; Principles of Admiralty being the grounds and reasons of NAVALEMPIRE. With its dedication to the author's god-mother. A work, fays Mr. Thumb, as memorable for its extraordinary effects, as for its masterly execution, and which most wonderfully operated upon every individual person, in the same two very different ways; the whole literate nation being immediately on its appearance feized with the most excruciating head-ach, together with fiery fore eyes --- call at a friend's house about that time, the fervant's eternal answer was, "Dear fir! my master's almost crazy with the head-ach "! or, " For God's sake fir! speak fofuly, my master has almost killed himself with a new-printed book "! In short, the whole body of candid, courteous, and gentle readers, to whom books are so generously and pathetically

pathetically address'd, were most wofully given up to profane curling and swearing; sometimes at the author, but oftner at themselves, and all from the fathomless profundity, and implicated erudition, of this exquisite treatise of our young hero; fcarce then arrived at his one and twentieth year. But after the first month or two, when the heads and eyes of his majefly's loving, tho' too curious subjects, here restored to their wonted eafe; all ranks and degrees of people, converfed of, and quoted from it, with all that satisfaction, and facetious turn, which fuch a truly original performance, can never fail at last to inspire. A performance, which whether we consider the accurate and spirited reasoning, or the easy flow and more captivating charms of eloquence and style, with which it every where abounds; can never be sufficiently admired .--- Among a multitude of rare, and very advantageous as well as ingenious discoveries, it is observed, and by the most unheard of, yet impenetrable, arguments proved: that the ultimate end of. building, equipping, and fending to sea, a fleet, is the keeping together that fleet, as a fleet; + and that neither the fecurity, nor happiness of any one, is any end at all of such establishment .-- A doctrine, by the whole world hitherto very foolishly embraced, but sufficiently by this immortal work stigmatized and exploded.

Chap. 2, book 2d, proceeds with our hero's ardent ambition for the command of a fleet—and his entring on board as cabin boy—the death of the commodore—our hero's sudden rise to a lieutenancy—his unremitted assiduity, in all the most irksome tasks, which ever-scheming excessive vanity, necessarily imposes on the eminent coxcombs of mankind—his invincible effrontery in his new station—particularly, his endeavour to thrust himself into a grand council of war, held on board the marygold, ADMIRAL BURDOCK; in which no lieutenants had a right to sit: which behaviour of his, was then very narrowly observed, and has since been thoroughly REVIEW'D—his mortifying refusal—his restless ambition and revenge—his violated friendships—his inveterate and dangerous hatreds—his shamless forgeries—his execrable persidy in return to the considence and communications of his much deceived friend, then commo-

dore

dore of a squadron-his libelling the commodore-his supplanting him—the commodore's differace—our young lieutenants getting the squadron—The whole affair of the vice admiralship; its very extensive power, and almost unheard of profits. The very ac vantageous factory established at Trilog-scut, eastward of the squadron, where the re-taken sloop of war Brazen was stationed ---. The frank acknowledgments that were made to the admiral, in proportion as the station became lucrative--- and how it gave rise to a well fee'd and much hur-

ried administration.

In chap. 3d, 4th and 5th, is a very particular account of his behaviour in the flect.--- How he us'd to go fculling about the yaul, from ship to ship himself.---And how he run down the poor chaplain, who could not get out of his way .-- His fomewhat extraordinary orders for burning several of the outermost ships of the squadron; by the smoke to blind the enemy, and prevent their expected approaches .---- His uncommon neglect of ceremony and character in some things, and somewhat pleasant regard to them in others; often tripping it about on the main deck in frock and trowfers, and little rattan fwitch; at other times looking big and exacting the utmost reverence and devotion to the very place where he happen'd to fit .-- His exemplary chastisement of a young officer of the barge, for his difrespectful negligence in this particular; and ninety-nine other instances of like pleasant attention to publick character, in private and professedly focial company .-- But above all, his most ardent aspiration to the mimickry of majesty, in the very serious and wonderful propofal, of a throne and canopy, to be erected in the aftermost part of the great cabin, of the flag-ship, with two long tables to stretch their perpetuity on either hand, from the throne aforesaid to the cabin door: That upon his entry the whole cabin mess facing inward, at these tables, should rise and with reverential curve of back, pay the most profound obeisance, or fall down and worship this exquisitely pleasant and most striking image of majesty and worth.

Book 3d contains a great variety of curious and surprizing particulars. The whole juvenile and diverting affair of the agency for prize-money; together with some more serious and

important

important strokes on the dark part of it.—The discharge of the agent as to time and manner—the expectation that the admiral would himself ask the agency,—that is,—have in the admiral's friends and supporters in all his rare schenges.—His much-envied felicity in that walking library, which affords him all needed adjutancy; from the complete collection of the knowledge of the three learned professions, in one omniform Counsellor.—His violent antipathy to the Conversation and Opinions of a certain unretain'd lawyer.—And lastly here, his speeches to the officers and pick'd men of the squadron, assembled on board the slag-ship to hear them: Their solidity, figure, palpability, aridity, profundity, aeriality and inliquidity: together with that free spirit of wit and humour in conversation, which these speeches alway dissus'd thro' the whole ship and squadron.

Book 4th, chap. 1 & 2, records particularly the arts, means, and instruments, he employed in his government of the squadron; more especially in the flag-ship. - How he us'd to creep out on the main deck difguis'd, and talk with the Sentries and other common people about ship affairs; if peradventure he might hear aught of his own excellency mentioned, if not much celebrated .- How they sometimes with galling Truths, tho'. quite undefignedly, would prodigiously agitate him: and at other times feafonably perceiving him, would evil entreat him: or in their own wicked words, pay him off d-bly-, and how he was oblig'd to grin and bear it all,-How he countenanced and distinguished the dirtiest, most lubberly, mutinous, and defpifed part of the people-avoiding, as much as possible, the company and conversation of the second in command, and other officers of cabin mess, he was always seen herding with the boatswain, (who was also GUNNER and carpenter) and other petty officers, and intriguing low fellows of the fore-castle. Of the boatswain the admiral was most surprizingly enamour'd, whose company he could scarcely ever spend an evening without; either in his private apartment near the great cabin, or forward in the boatswain's own birth in the fore-castle; to which last place, he was often known by night to sneak and drink flip.-How te made much of the faid boatswain, and gave him for driving and managing the deluded jacks," and in token of affection and great familiarity, a filver whiftle and a nick name. ImmeImmediately after this in chap. 3, our author particularly narrates how the faid boatfwain, in a well known junto of flate paralites, petty officers, and other dirty rascals of the ship, used to it at, and coax, and threat, the well-meaning, tho' weak feamen; in order to make them fay handsome things of the admiral. And how one morning in particular, by the low cunning and restless'assiduity of these creatures, they wheedled and trepann'd part of the ship's company, indeed all who were of the boatswain's watch, to sign a paper; signifying that Sir THOMAS was a sweet gentleman, as fine a seaman as ever step'd betwixt stem and stern, and a most extraordinary admiral! That the ship, and fleet, had never been so manag'd, trick'd off, tallow'd and trimm'd, (all which they to a man agreed in) as fince he became supreme officer! and that as he was promoted and order'd to the command of another squadron at the fouthward, they could not but express their lobscouse mixture of pleasure and regret, on the tragicomifarcical occasion. - That they could not but particularly huzza him as a most excellent patron to 'traffickers, in the remarkable protection and encouragement he had ever afforded to the bum-boats, and other provisioners and suppliers, on whom the health, and even subfistance of the fleet, was universally acknowledged to dependand forty other things which neither they understood, nor he blush'd at ! -

And here the ingenious author, fond of epifode and digreffion, enters very curiously in his next chapter, book 5th, chap. Ist. upon the nicest of disquisitions, concerning the infrequency of blushes in the saces of great men; or rather such as would be thought so; and with much good sense and sound philosophy, resolves it into this.—No mortals, it may be observed (says he) are so much exposed to slattery, as these great men. For being known to want certain qualities, necessary to the fine sigure which they reasonably enough conceive themselves born to display; immediately the very kind, disinterested world, dispatch a score or two of inventive, pleasant temper'd men, who by all the arts of opiate slattery, give the most complete ease, happiness and conceit of worth and importance, to

the elfe miserable mortal.

Now blushing is produced from the irritation of the face, by the noxious qualities of certain words and phrases of aneddressor. These noxious qualities, are indeed the acute and rebali generiticles of the breath, delivered in certain exertinons, chiefly of the adulatory and fatirical kinds. Tho' the breath in adulatory expressions, is not allow'd by some, to partake of any acute particles; merely from its general effect, viz. a foft and pleasurable sensation. But this I take to be extremely erroneous, and superficial, and to arise from not considering the different effects of accuteness, in its lowest and highest Degrees. For I now appeal to the experience of all the male and bearded world, whether any one thing gives greater pleasure, than to be trimm'd with the keenest razor: when on the other hand, an ordinaryedg'd, or down-right blunt one, gives exquisite pain. The force of flattering expressions, in raising blushes, must therefore undeniably be admitted, for their extreme acuteness is very easily proved, from their allow'd most remarkably infinitating nature. But then, tho' at first the irritated face is very tender, and easily admits those particles, which suddenly rouse the exasperated blood, to express its fine and firy parts thro' the thin skin: yet upon too frequent and violent exercise of this fort; as in many other cases, the agitated parts grow rigid. And thus it is, that we are able to observe, that the noxious, qualities of flattery, (which indeed are no other than thefe acute and alkalescent particles of the express'd breath,) surprizingly affect the face-skin of the addressed; harden and torpidate it, in fuch a manner, that in a very little time, whole vollies of flattering words, are no more regarded than so many peas. And in time a complete external callus is form'd throughout the body, and the whole man thus incrusted, is reduced to an utter insensibility of flattery or satire.

The author's conjectures here are indeed very curious and entertaining.—He supposes all noxious qualities to arise from nature perverted or obstructed.—That the expressions of truth, (contrary to the opinion of many learned divines) is natural to the human mind and frame.—That when flattery is to be produced, especially when it must appear easy and natural, there is required such a multitude of elevations, depressions, distortions, convulsions, &c. of the body, which is quiet only in the eva-

cuation of truth, that there needs must be such noisome, pungent effluvia from the violently agitated fluids, and lungs, as are alto trada and inimical to humanity, and to whatever is in the vicinity of their power and sphere of action.—And this I take to be a salsfactory account of the matter.

But to return. (fays our author, in a new chap. chap. 2d) As foon as the admiral had received that unexceptionable evidence of his merit, the testimony of a managed party, he assembled as had been long customary, the officers, and a fore-castle man or two pick'd from each ship in the squadron, in order to harangue, and be harangued. One he knew was as certain as the other; and indeed what man alive ignorateth what every good mother so repeatedly gives in charge to her little good boy, namely, " to speak when he is spoken to." I have heard an after-part to this mentioned, concerning killing, perhaps added by the waggs of elder time to the maternal charge: But the politer age in which we live forbids to express, tho' there are to be found who very readily comply with that queer and humiliating precept.—But to go on, (lays he) the officers and men affembled as above-mentioned, being call'd all hands into the great cabin and steerage, the partition being then taken down, the admiral flow rifing from his profound meditation and crimfon-velvet chair, with the most ineffable conjunction of grandeur and familiarity, was pleafed thus to befpeak them.

"Gentlemen of the cabin, and gang of the fore-castle,-

When I first had the honour to acquaint you of his highness the lord high-admiral's gracioufly commissioning me to execute his dominative powers, as by MAGNA CHARTA established in this fleet, I not only did then express to you, but at the very same time did express to you my high reverence for the power of government as residing in the admiral and for the facred Liberties that should ever inviolably remain with the people, and that of the propriety of maintaining both which I had the most thoroughly convinced conscience. That as the powers of the admiralty are the furest basis of the failor's liberties; my design was to found the basis of my administration of those powers on the common good of the universal general communion of the whole failorhood. I did hope therefore that no good feaman would refuse his consenting concurrence to my intended exerion of power as SUPREME OFFICER in the fleet, as I did choose to have the most absolute and unlimited command (without customary councils) of every ship and sailor in the But standard denyingly refus'd me, and as I was always determined that my exertion of extraordinary power should at least appear to be chiefly owing to you, I then determin'd to mete other measures and closed that whole matter with telling you, that if ye could not yourselves see the necessity of such a permanent System of well-grounded measures as is necessarily involved in such a deposite of power, or that if the real view of your own needy situation could not convince you, my words could not!—That if facts themselves could not convince you, my words could not!—That if your own eyes could not bring conviction to you, my words could not!

But now (Gentlemen) having closed the business of the year last past, you may consider of your affairs with regard to that which is approaching. His lordship the high admiral, supported by the univerfal general voice and invaried zeal of the whole united nation, is determinately refolved to make a final end and conclusive decision of this contentious and disputeful contest in America. His highness's service and your affairs are wrought up to a crisis-if Newfoundland be not taken the naval empire of the French will fix its root—and if it be not now taken it never will be taken. For our affairs not only are wrought up to a crisis, but nogo is the very crisis—and at the same time that we may derive every happy omen from the chearful perseverance with which the whole failorhood supports our most vigorous efforts; at the same time it is evident to demonstration from the repulse which we lately met with, that the enemy is not able to withfland us.

The fpirit of this fquadron has been uniformly and invariably animated for the general fervice—This fquadron alway did and alway will bear it's fhare in the the univerfal general fervices of the common communion, and these are alway best which are founded on a certain conviction and conscientious sense of this duty. I therefore do hope for the concurring consent of all its orders and members to my measures: for [tho' "those] principles which found the establishment of a state or government on the consent of the constituents for the purposes of protection,

prove the diffolution of all government," yet the most zealous and not the opposer of such principles may properly endeavour at the people to measures which tho fit to be pursued without be, a determined by the deliberation of all, yet in that case might produce such an uproar of tumult as would be inconsistent with his peace and profits, and ill become a politic Governor to occasion.

Gentlemen of the gang of the forecastle,

With you gentlemen, as the body of the people do originate those vigourous supplies, that must enable the navy to execute its several powers within itself. And as a squadron is "one general universal system of a one whole," it is requisitely necesfary that all its parts each of which has its peculiar properties should be in full agreement, which I think thro' you (good gentlemen) has been this fquadron's praise during my whole command. " By the Blessing of God on the events of the last year" the squadron is in a much better 'fite and fituation' than we fear'd, " but all is not yet effected which seems absolutely necessary to be done"-to join therefore in the completion of this good work we one and all are most willing-we one and all will now fet about—'we one and all will now most willingly fet about. And as money is the furest foundation on which public as well as private happiness is to be raised, I most earnestly therefore do recommend to you-" that no monies be applied to us eless or wasteful matters, and that it be not fraudulent-LY or CAUSELESSLY employed," I shall direct the purser and receiver-general to give an account of what money he is able to advance—tho' here I can't but take notice of what high credit he at present is in, insomuch that he is able to raise whatever you may have occasion for, upon no other security than his own note of hand.

Gentlemen of the cabin and gang of the forecastle,

I by all means do recommend to you industry and a sense of subordination to be diffus'd thro'out the fleet, which last is the only suitable connexion under which we do ever properly ast, and shall ever attain the good end to which we look— "where this cement is not, all things run together into confusion". And as to industry I alway do encourage that, but yet let not any one man in the fleet be sollicitous of more than one fort of employment

ployment (besides his general duty) whether barber, taylor, cordwainer or other, "for a certain portion of the universal communion, which in its extent is no more than an warry neithe wants of one man, is when cultur'd in its farious branches by the various and different powers of divers many constituants equal and sufficient in the whole composite produce to the wants of such a certain number of divers constituants as are proportio-

nate in their powers to the culture of all its branches.

I have lately received an account from commodore Pebble that the Trilogscut pirates or barbarian corsairs have again defired peace—that they are he thinks as much in earnest as ever pirates were—do now intend to bring in their crews and crass—but I do still remain opinionated that unless they are first domiciliate as other pirates are with Frenchmen, there can be no treaty held with them, nor shall I run any risque about it. I have ordered Pebble to send them here to me if they agree to what I insist upon, and then they shall be protected—they shall have shallops and other skiffs,—they may cruize or as they term it bunt as usual—but the English shall bunt also. They not interfere with one another's bunt when they bunt separate, and they may bunt together when they chuse it—This you remember I did tell them not a great while ago, and at the same time did set the whole affair off with such new and apt colours.

Gentlemen,

I have nothing further to recommend to you but the closest attention to what I have already said, and to those sew words with which I must here necessarily pain you. I am promoted to another command!—I am cut off in the prime of naval life from my dear squadron! His lordship's will be done!—But the interest of this squadron I alway have sought, and alway do, and alway shall seek; and if ever there should be any services in which my service may be any way serviceable to it, I shall not only alway gladly serve it, but shall endeavour toserve it. In a Word; in the main business of this (perhaps) last cruise I would have ye strenuously exert yourselves. The shorter the cruize the more money will ye save, and the saving of money has very much my own attention."

Immediately after this the author in book 6th, very particularly relates how a most remarkable occurrence afforded trial

of the fincerity of those warm professions of regard, and intended fervices, in the admiral's above-recited speech-That ver all on after this speech which was made in the month of March, mere can on the most violent terrible storm for fix hours, that was ever nown in all North America; in which the LOYAL OAK the flag-ship suffer'd most severely, and in her indeed it prodigiously affected the whole squadron; great part of her metal, provisions, warlike stores, masts, yards, fails, rigging, lost. Her upper works, and some part of her galleries ruin'd. In short, she lay almost a ground a very wreck. In this most distressed situation, the Augustus Cutter which for some time before had been arm'd and fent out as a protection to the bum-boats and other traffickers, constantly expected with supplies for the fleet, admiral Brazen proposed should carry him upon a visit to the LORD HIGH ADMIRAL before he took the command of the fouthern squadron he was appointed to .- This strange and cruel proposal at a time when the flag-ship was in fuch diffress, and the whole squadron from very frequent and extraordinary cruizes was so exhausted as to be able to afford very little relief to her; seem'd justly render'd still more so, when it was consider'd that not only the warlike stores and other expected supplies, were by this measure to be left totally unfecured to the fleet; but that for the two or three last cruizes, the very traders themselves had generously given tons of rum and other stores to the fleet, equal to the whole charge of maintaining the cutter on these cruizes, upon the express condition of her being fo employ'd.

In this affair however Sir Thomas was not the sole object of wonder & resentment, for the author proceeds in chap. 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th of this last book to relate,—how the boatswain (who from his quadruple alliance of character in boatswain, gunner, carpenter and deputy-purser of the slag-ship must naturally be supposed able to whistle and manage great part of the crew to almost any thing he pleased) was very assiduous and blustering in favour of the admiral,—How great part of the pick'd fore-castle hands supported the proposal, and even recommended it to the admiral as the desire of that whole gang, and in them that of the whole crew of the squadron—who were the most determined (says he) in this recommendation is not certainly known,

but it is shrewdly enough suspected, that the most forward were JACK SWING, BOB SPRAT and TOM PEWMAN. This last was as well known as any one hand in the fleet, for the Jack were often very merry with him; and foon from airs prodigious affection for prate and harangue in a for what fanatical tone, they dubb'd him Parson; for which character he discovered (forfooth) very great contempt, and immediately chang'd manner, and mightily affected the military stile and character, upon which he was dubb'd col'nel, which tickled him not a little; but some unlucky Jacks in a very short time settled it the preaching colonel; (than which character nothing in the prefent age inspires stronger contempt.) And one or other of them was always girding at him; fometimes with great folemnity of phrase & face, addressing him, would begin " Reverend Colonel: at other times, and most frequently, would deal somewhat plainly, telling him of his unfaithfulness in his master's vineyard, that it now produced only the degenerate plant of a strange vine, that the grapes were those of Sodom and the clusters of Gomorrah; all which most intimately mortified him, for he could as little bear any quotation in his presence from scripture, as could the poor fellow who had stood in the pillory, the fight of a pudding or custard, or even the bare mention of eggs. As for Sprat (fays he) he was very generally effeemed a elever fellow & a trufty hand when he fail'd only in a merchant-man, but after he enter'd on board' a man of war, he contemptibly enough affected to despife his former merchant-employers to whom he owed all that large share of practical navigation which he had so fortunately added to his justly allow'd science.—His real friends and well-wishers cou'd not but very humanely pity his many errors & miscarriages, after his head had been so turn'd with the Admiral's particular notice of him—particular indeed—for so many tricks had he at helm, that the whole squadron may properly eno' be said to have been tack'd and veer'd and press'd and plung'd almost entirely under his management, fo rely'd on by the admiral; but in justice to themselves as well as pity to him, all hands seem'd at last to indulge the pleasing hope of the speedy reduction of him, from h's wild steerage, to reason and a common station, which it was faid he had given out he would not return to.

Swing (fays our author) was esteemed a very extraordi-

John Tyng gr. 1725 - Beng's Pratt gr 173,

nary tho' dull fellow all the voyage, always bearing about him fuch of the comewhat as was thought by many to rife almost to an appearance of fign and cunning, insomuch that from that and his everlasting trangling and dark prate, he was called the Politician; and one of the clerks of the ship very fond of Hudibrass, us'd to quote these Lines at him

Upon the other were a spie,
That to trepan the one to think
The other blind, both strove to blink.
He made the stoutest yield to mercy,
When he engag'd in controversy;
Not by the force of carnal reason,
But indefatigable teasing:
Nor law, nor cavalcade of Ho'born
Could render him a grain the less stubborn:
For he at any time would hang,
For th'opportunity to harangne?

In short so many, and so notorious, have been his fruitless mutinies, senseless oppositions, unnatural pacts, and awkward conjuctions, with other the like enormities and absurdities, arising from principles so very different, so contradictory, that he will ever be remember'd with that honest warmth of mixt passes

on which bufy dullness and perverseness inspire.

Here the author draws towards a conclusion of his very faithful and (as he humbly apprehends) very serviceable performance, with a somewhat too particular narration of what passed in the great cabbin relative to the Cutter: And less the editor should now be charg'd by some with that tedicusness which in this part of the work he honestly confesses they must complain of in the author, he here chooses to close this very large specimen with what the author concludes his performance—Speaking of the Admiral's principal adjutancy and support in this last affair; he says— 'Of all the cabin mess his greatest dependence was on one truly omnigenous and wonderful counsellor, whose prompt advice was ever so delightfully received, and the entire strain of whose sentiments so conspir'd with those

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of the admiral, that the whole world perhaps may be defy'd to produce a fingle inflance in which they ever difagreed, except (which was indeed frequent) in the two articles is of dress and cookery; Sir Thomas ever coneding that a tye wigg, baze gown, check trowfers, sworf and slippers, were a conjunction of particulars most absurdly heterogeneous; and to enter the great cabin in this unfystematic and discordant dress, was so highly indecent, that his often added pipe of tobacco with them, but very little enhanc'd the offence. the other hand, it was ever reply'd, that tho' he could by no means fee the impropriety of his own really studied, tho' unhappily offensive dress, yet the very easy and familiar example which Sir Thomas himself affected, and had often propos'd to imitation, by fitting in the admiralty CHAIR without Iword, in a plain short frock, unruffled shirt, together with scratch wig, and little rattan-hadalways to him appear'd too unadvis'd, too careless and diminutive.

Thus they in mutual accusation spent
Their fruitless hours, but neither self condemning,
And of their vain contest appear'd no End. Milt.

Nil agit exemplum, litem quod lite resolvit. Hor.

Their differences also in cookery were very wide and very general. Sir Thomas indeed went wholly upon system. The other gentleman had no system of any kind. The one was for a lonely shoulder of mutton at table. The other could never have enough variety and incongruity. This last chose the strong, the saccy, and the bigh-season'd. The other prefer'd the light, the juiceless, and the plain dress'd. But let them like as they might, whenever they happen'd in good company, they both very generally met with the roast, which one alway endeavour'd to rule.



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